

Jacquemontia revoluta (Convolvulaceae), a New Species from Minas Gerais, Brazil

Rosângela Simão-Bianchini

Instituto de Botânica de São Paulo, Caixa Postal 4005, São Paulo, SP, Brazil,
CEP 01061-970. RBianchini@smtp-gw.ibot.sp.gov.br

ABSTRACT. A new species of Convolvulaceae, *Jacquemontia revoluta* Simão-Bianchini, is described and illustrated. This species is known only from the rocky slopes of Serra do Cipó (Minas Gerais, Brazil), where it is associated with ant nests. The taxon is distinct in the genus by the linear leaves with revolute margins and 5-stellate (almost scale-like) trichomes. In addition to the description and illustration, comments on its probable relationships, habitat, and distribution are presented. *Jacquemontia revoluta* is probably related to *J. linoides* (Choisy) Meissner; both species are rare.

Jacquemontia Choisy is a fairly large genus with 174 taxa described and about 126 species accepted at present. The remaining 48 names have been placed in synonymy of other species of *Jacquemontia* or transferred to *Ipomoea*, *Iseia*, or *Odonellia*. The genus occurs primarily in the American tropics. The latest revisionary treatment of this genus is the one by Robertson (1971), which considers 54 names in 27 species; this study did not include the species from South America, only mentioning 40–50 species in the region. Meissner (1869) referred to 33 Brazilian species, and other treatments of the genus are related to local floras (O'Donnell, 1960a, 1960b; Austin, 1975, 1982a, 1982b).

During floristic surveys of the Convolvulaceae of the Espinhaço range in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil (Simão-Bianchini & Pirani, 1997), a new species of *Jacquemontia* was found. *Jacquemontia revoluta* Simão-Bianchini, here presented, is known only from the Serra do Cipó, a region rich in endemic taxa, many of them recently described.

***Jacquemontia revoluta* Simão-Bianchini, sp. nov.**

TYPE: Brazil. Minas Gerais: Santana do Riacho, Serra do Cipó, Rodovia Belo Horizonte–Conceição do Mato Dentro km 108, 7 May 1987 (fl, fr), R. Simão & V. C. Souza CFSC 10090 (holotype, SPF; isotypes, K, SP). Figure 1.

Suffutex, ramis erectis vel adscendentibus, 20–40 cm longis, pubescentia adpresso-stellata, internodiis 0.5–1.5(–2.5) cm longis. Folia attenuata linearia, acuta, mar-

gine revoluta, pubescentia stellata, parca, 2–5 cm longa, 0.5–1 mm lata, brevissime petiolata. Cymae 1–3 flora, pedunculis axillaribus, 3–7 mm, bracteis exiguis, pedicellis (1–)3–5 mm; sepala ovata vel ovalia-oblonga acutiuscula, subaequalia, glabra, 2–4 mm longa, 1–3 mm lata; corolla campanulata pallide coerulea, 7–10 mm longa; stigmata 2, ovalia, divaricata. Capsula bilocularis, 4-valvis; semina glabra.

Perennial undershrubs, stems erect or ascending, 20–40 cm tall, glabrescent, trichomes appressed-stellate, short-stalked, scale-like, internodes 0.5–1.5(–2.5) cm long. Leaves simple, entire, attenuate-linear, base and apex acute, margins revolute, glabrescent, sparsely stellate trichomes with 5 appressed, equal branches or one bigger and patent, blade 2–5 cm long, 0.5–1 mm wide, petiole 0–2 mm long. Inflorescence cymose 1–3-flowered, axillary, peduncles 3–7 mm long, bracts linear, 1 mm long, pedicels (1–)3–5 mm long; 5 sepals subequal, ovate to ovate-oblong, acute, glabrous, 2–4 mm long, 1–3 mm wide; corolla campanulate, pale blue, 7–10 mm long, anthers ovate, with cordate bases and obtuse apices. Ovary glabrous, 2-locular, the locules 2-ovulate, stigmas 2, ellipsoid. Fruit capsular, 4-valvate, seeds 4, glabrous.

Superficially, *J. revoluta* resembles an *Evolvulus* because of the erect habit and small flowers, but its stigmas are characteristic of the genus *Jacquemontia*. This species is clearly distinct from the others in *Jacquemontia* by the linear leaves and the indument of appressed-stellate trichomes, somewhat hyaline, with 5 equal branches (scale-like), or 4 small and 1 long and patent (Fig. 1B).

Jacquemontia revoluta is similar to *J. linoides* (Choisy) Meissner, but this species is entirely glabrous, bearing leaves that are larger and without revolute margins, and the inflorescence has a long peduncle up to 7 cm, with 6 flowers. Both of them are rare: *Jacquemontia linoides* is known only from Bahia and Maranhão (the type was collected at Sertão, maybe from Bahia), while *J. revoluta* is restricted to stony slopes on the Serra do Cipó, where it has always been found associated with ant nests.

Paratypes. BRAZIL. **Minas Gerais:** Santana do Ria-

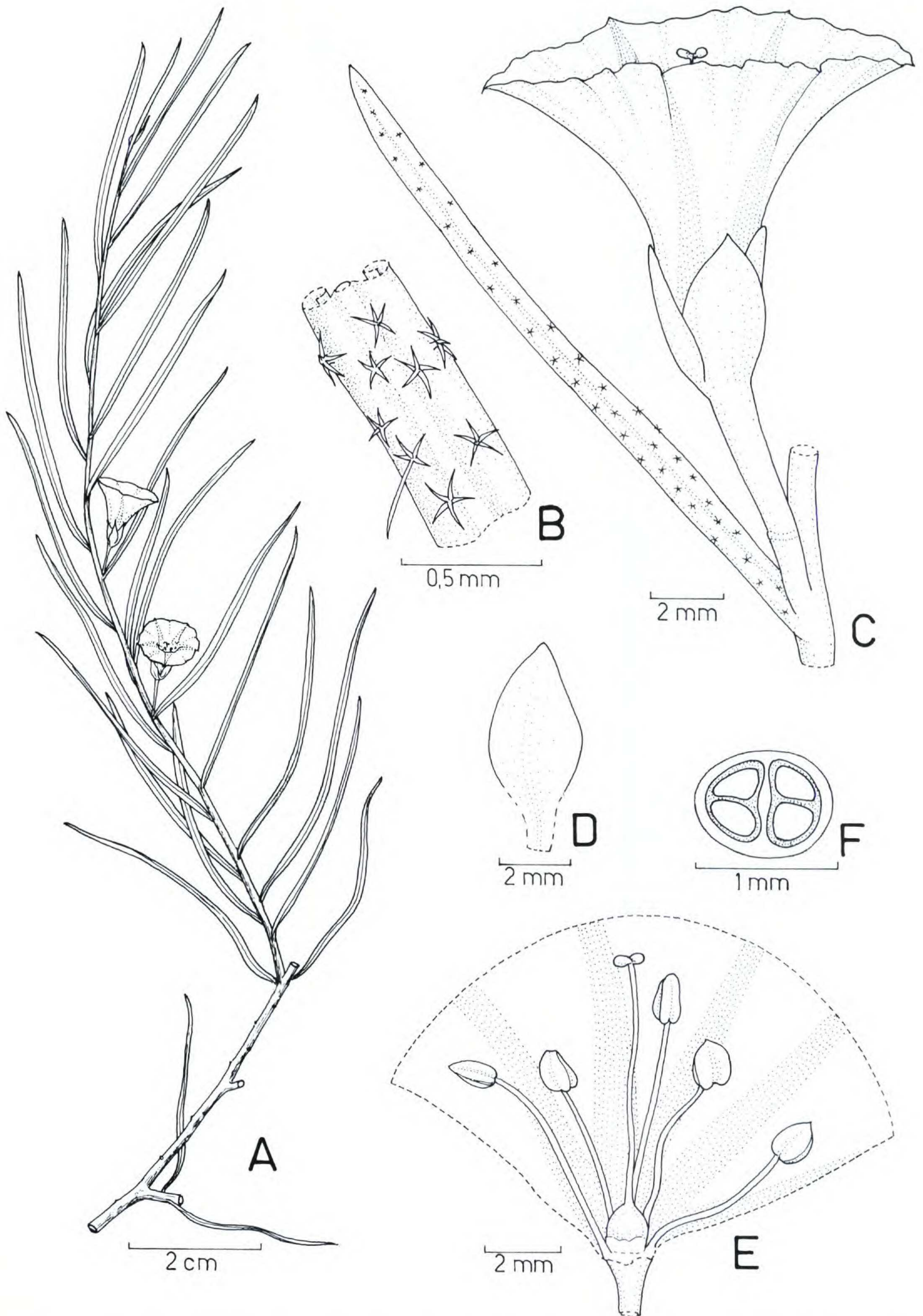


Figure 1. *Jacquemontia revoluta* Simão-Bianchini. —A. Flowering branch. —B. Part of the leaf blade showing the stellate trichomes and the revolute margins. —C. Detail of flower. —D. Sepal. —E. Corolla split longitudinally to show gynoecium and stamens, the calyx having been removed. —F. Ovary transversally sectioned showing 2 locules with 2 ovules in each one.

cho, Serra do Cipó, Rodovia Belo Horizonte–Conceição do Mato Dentro km 110, 24 Mar. 1986 (fl), *D. C. Zappi & C. Kameyama CFSC 9643* (SPF), 14 Apr. 1987 (fl, fr), *V. C. Souza CFSC 10075* (SP, SPF); Chapéu de Sol, Dec. 1958 (fl), *A. P. Duarte 4544* (B, HB, SI).

Acknowledgments. The author thanks J. R. Pirani for several useful comments on the original manuscript and for help with the Latin version of the description, and M. L. Kawasaki for correcting the English and for helpful suggestions.

Literature Cited

- Austin, D. F. 1975. Convolvulaceae. *In*: R. E. Woodson et al., *Flora of Panama*. *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 62: 157–224.
- . 1982a. Convolvulaceae. *In*: G. Harling & B. Sparre, *Flora of Ecuador* 15: 1–98.
- . 1982b. Convolvulaceae. *In*: Z. Luces de Febres & J. A. Steyermark (editors), *Flora de Venezuela* 8(3): 15–226.
- Meissner, C. F. 1869. Convolvulaceae. *In*: C. F. P. Martius (editor), *Flora Brasiliensis* 7: 199–370.
- O'Donnell, C. A. 1960a. Convolvulaceas argentinas II. *Lilloa* 30: 5–38.
- . 1960b. Las especies de *Jacquemontia* de Perú. *Lilloa* 30: 71–89.
- Robertson, K. R. 1971. A Revision of the Genus *Jacquemontia* (Convolvulaceae) in North and Central America and the West Indies. Ph.D. Dissertation, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Simão-Bianchini, R. & J. R. Pirani. 1997. Flora da Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais: Convolvulaceae. *Bol. Bot. Univ. São Paulo* 16: 125–149.